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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Palpable Facts.

From the Syracuse Post-Standard we take the following editorial utterance:

" The increase in New York has been more than double that of the up State, and New York is entitled to increased representation commensur ate with its growth. Upon these figures it i palpably not entitled to six out of six new Con-

The purpose of the Democratic mafority in the Legislature, as publicly reported, contemplates the erection of territory, and nineteen, as at present, the rest of the State.

The population of New York city and Westchester county in 1910 was 5,049,938. or 55.4 per cent. of that of the State Of the forty-three districts in the State and Westchester share-that is, twentyper cent. of the delegation will represent 55.4 per cent. of the population.

gest an arrangement which, with equal charged to investigate trade relations regard for contiguity and homogeneity with France, Germany, Austria and of districts, could produce a fairer or Great Britain. As a tariff authority more equitable allotment?

The New Weapon Law.

It would be impossible for the public authorities to enforce the new statute regulating the possession and carrying of small arms without a considerable number of blunders and mistakes. Neither police, prosecuting officers nor magistrates now know what its provisions mean, nor will they have a sure rule to guide them until the law has been construed by the appellate courts. Meanwhile hardships may be inflicted on innocent persons.

that the statute gives promise of effecting considerable improvement in conditions that the police have long found it practically impossible to meet. The alleged bomb thrower who, with an infernal machine under his coat, was arrested recently may achieve a punishment appropriate to the nature of his offence. Under the old law there would have been small hope of frightening anybody by making an example of him, but it is promised that under the new statute he may be prosecuted and punished for a felony without the necessity of proving the purpose for which he intended to use his bomb. If this is so, the whole community will be the gainer.

Within a short time the law will have been passed on by the courts, and when its exact meaning is defined with authority it will be known in what sections, if in any, it needs amendment. Until toters," bomb throwers and the wielders of knives and slungshots should be somewhat curbed in their activities has any legitimate reason for quarrelling with the enactment.

The German Navy.

The praise bestowed upon the German navy on the occasion of the review at Kiel by the Emperor is merited, and there is no doubt that Germany is stronger than the United States in Dreadnoughts affoat. In pre-Dreadnoughts Germany is inferior; so much so that her title to be called the second naval power now is at least debatable. It will not be so two years hence, for Germany will then have a decisive advantage in ships of the Dreadnought type, possessing at least thirteen battleships and four all big gun cruisers ready for action. Her flotilla of destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines will be also greatly superior.

navy is in a high state of discipline and efficiency. The torpedo craft are handled smartly. In 1907 the German gunners, firing at moving targets 8,000 yards away, made 41.7 per cent. hits. It may be assumed that in four years histrionic statesmanship to look for might not have shown that they excelled the Germans. The German crews population, which is estimated at 80,000. Liberal terms are offered merchant sailors to enter the navy. The personnel is protected from disease with the utmost circumspection. In physical health no other navy has such a

love of country. When the Dreadnought, himself in a political way Frederick the Great was launched at ocean." water at Kiel earlier in the year the as well as he can." Imperial Chancellor made a spirited address in the course of which he said: 70 "If Gop, who rules the wind and waves and decides the fate of battles, lead thee into danger and distress, may thy crew in the last hour be mindful of the name thou bearest." No opportunity is ever lost on such occasions to play upon the emotions of officers and men. If the language employed is florid and bombastic, it must be remembered that these appeals are addressed to a sentimental people proud of their military history. There can be no doubt that the German

Enlightenment for Honest John.

of itself in action.

navy would render a very good account

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK'S opinion of imself as a tariff specialist is confirmed by the Hon. JOHN WORTH KERN:

" Men like CHAMP CLARK have studied the tariff question for years, and I don't see how the appointment of a few college professors on a tariff board will teach them anything."

College professors, indeed! Mr. KERN has forgotten that CHAMP was a college president for twenty-two years. As to the Tariff Board, we blush for the ignorance displayed by the Indiana Senator. Did he ever hear of the National Cattle Breeders Association? Well, a member of the Tariff Board used to be secretary of the association-ALVIN HOWARD SANDERS. Mr. KERN, farmer himself "on the side," is a tremendous champion of Canadian reciprocity. Does he know that Mr. SANDERS has been chair man of the American Reciprocal Tariff six new districts, all that the State League? Mr. KERN, having acquired gains under the new apportionment law, an interest in a 1,000 acre Virginia farm, upon the territory included in the four talks about short horns in his sleep. counties of this city and Westchester Does he know that this "college procounty. Under this plan twenty-four fessor" SANDERS was president of the members will hereafter represent this International Live Stock Exposition Association of Chicago in 1909? Has Honest John ever read or heard of the "Standard History of Short Horn Cattle" by this same SANDERS?

And why should the Hon. JAMES BURTON REYNOLDS stagger under the under the new division, the New York imputation of being a "college professor"? Mr. REYNOLDS thinks he knows four-will comprise 55.8 per cent. of the as much about the tariff as the Hon. editorial offices of the Outlook. total delegation. In other words, 55.8 CHAMP CLARK, but not in a political way. Mr. REYNOLDS has been Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Can the Syracuse Post-Standard sug- has been chairman of commissions Reflections Inspired by a Visit to the he has some credentials. And what of the Hon. WILLIAM MARCELLUS HOWARD of Georgia? Would Honest JOHN KERN tigmatize him as a "college professor"? Mr. Howard was in Congress fourteen years and won the not undesirable reputation of never making a speech on the tariff. Perhaps he qualified because he was a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Two-fifths of the Tariff Board must. however, plead guilty to being college professors. One of them, HENRY CROSBY EMERY, was professor of political economy at Yale when appointed to he board, of which he is chairman. for nine years. He is the author of a book on the stock and produce exhanges of the United States. The other professor on the board is Thomas WALKER PAGE of Virginia, who has been professor of political economy at the University of California. Honest JOHN KERN, then, was only two-fifths right about the Tariff Board. Perhaps it could teach even the Speaker of the House of Representatives something he doesn't know about the tariff. In a report on what the board was doing Mr. EMERY said in December:

"We have established a direct line of comnunication and cooperation between the board and European industrial centres. We have learned much as to what information is obtainable where it is and who will give it to us, and, what is equally important, we know where it will be useless either to ask or to search. . . We are employing men of experience from particular lines of industry, both on the technical and the then nobody who believes that "gun commercial side, to secure accurate information regarding actual prices at home and abroad, the peculiar local conditions affecting any particular industry and the general conditions of home and foreign competition to which it is subjected."

> Chairman EMERY added that he was confident "we can get all that is necessary to form a basis for an intelligent judgment on the tariff." An intelligent judgment was certainly not exercised by the combination of Democrats and Insurgent Republicans who bombarded

Specialists agree that the German ington such unexpected news as this:

well recognized to lead the student of they have improved upon this record, anything approaching complete self-Certainly the American gunners have effacement, even temporary, by the made great advances in marksmanship Wisconsin wizard. The lights are since 1907, when a comparison of scores dimmed a little, but he does not leave child and then at the kind doctor, with his grave the stage. In careful pose and complete costume he is ready for the moment are drawn mainly from the seafaring when the calcium shall glow with all great big tear rolled down his cheek as he said its power, revealing him to his enrap-tured countrymen, ready to rescue the but man, I'm human, and when there is a picture heroine from the villain, prepared to that appeals like that to the great heart of hu defy the wicked, primed to explode with countless words for virtue:

" Privately it is rumored in progressive circles

lated by appeals to their pride and any good that the Chief Executive may do for

How true is the theatrical instinct! Hamburg on June 10 General von DER After the serious scene, a bit of "comic ers, have put forward an ambitious pro-GOLTZ urged the fleet to adapt as its relief." Nothing is lacking that the best motto Frederick's phrase, "The Prust theatrical practice can suggest. The Okla. They have announced to the newssian cavalry always attacks first," and stage management is perfect. All the papers that the crop of 1911-12 is not to he added: "We must make our name advertising agents are active. The honored and respected not only among claque is well distributed. The stampers our neighbors but also far beyond the are in their places. And the eminent When the Kaiser took the comedian is "keeping in the background

The Deacon and the Devil.

While Virginia has been rocking in the immitigable tempest of an uplifting "Senatorial primary campaign," until feet in the storm and nobody pretends only what the officials choose to "give out" sonians, have found some measure of tranquillity and joy in Deacon Calvin HEMPHILL's new poet laureate, the Hon. H. W. WOODALL. He hails and hymns from the Virginian South Boston, fit nurse of a poetic child. Mark him:

The Martin Ring is a corrupt and devious chair By which offices are prostituted for personal gain: And the people's money in the treasury of the State Has vanished at an alarming rate.

Virginians, awake! the time has come

To save your State, your liberty and your homes By driving this 'machine' from the face of the

and consign to oblivion the creature that gave i birth.

Then we shall see, as in days agone The principles from which our freedom is born The devil will depart to some far distant shore To welcome his old companions as they enter hi

Whatever be the political fate of the Hon. THOMAS STAPLES MARTIN, his Ring, if he has one, and his Treasure, these Woodallies must be prized by every amateur of the Virginian Muse. It is pretty certain, however, that the Devil will not depart to any shore in the far or middle distance. Without the Devil we might not know how to value the Deacon. Without his favorite diversion of whipping the Devil around the stump the Deacon's intelectuals might grow pinguedinous. No Devil, no Deacon. May both these popular characters continue to flourish side by side, with Poetry in the middle like the World Child between the Prophets.

It is authoritatively announced that in the absence of the Hon. Woodnow Wilson no definite decision of public impolicy was reached in the recent conference in the

A TRIP TO FAIRHAVEN. Rogers Memorial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The gale of the morning had lessened to a strong breeze, into which the steamboat headed as I crossed from Woods Hole to New Redford The bay was white capped, and heavy cloud masses, mostly glowing white in the after noon sun, sped swiftly eastward before the still strong but falling wind. As we entered the inner part of the harbor the wind fe almost to flat calm, flags at mastheads flapped uncertainly, and the smoke tacks and chimneys drifted lazily in th

idle air. I crossed to Fairhaven by the ancien ferryboat that serves the railroad company or the passage of this estuary. Concerning ts railroads the excellence of the New England coast is rather in the transcen dental mind than in material embodiments From the tumbled ferryhouse I strolled th streets of the old town. They have a deghtful old fashioned air near the had taught political economy at Yale hanging upper stories and balconies reached by outside staircases, and their old trees shading their quiet walks. The old town lies sleeping and dreaming by its roadstead, a harbor of a dead traffic on the sea.

I had been told that the Memorial Church rected by the late Henry H. Rogers, was closed to weekday visitors because of the andalism of sightseers, who respect neither he things of man nor of God, when it wa first opened. But the courteous lady is attendance informed me this was incorrect that the church had always been open to th public; and that the trustees had arranged this year that one or another member

public; and that the trustees had arranged this year that one or another member of the consregation should be in attendance for the convenience of visitors.

As I entered at the eastern door the low sun shone in at the great window at the west and produced a splendid glow through the colored glass of this representation of the Nativity. The Virgin and Child were made so resplendent by the transfused light that the whole chancel seemed to be giorified and the eves were held to the radiant picture. Oppoite to this splendor the Sermon on the Mount showed finely rich and softly harmonious, waiting for the morning sun to giorify it as the afternoon light had illumined the western window. Of much interest in other windows were the pictured portraits of the revered Robert Collyer and of two young women of the Rogers house; and the memorial windows, the beatitudes, the decorative embiems and colorings had such charm of harmony, all with all, that the interior of the church produced upon the mind an impression akin to that of music softly played.

By the courtesy of the minister and the attendant I was admitted to the parish house, although the hour was late, and here again a rich harmony of tone was perceived, produced largely by the solidity and richness of the carved oak.

Over against the parish house is the parsonage, and the whole, the church the manse, the parish house, is set in lawns where the stiffly trimmed evergreens give visited an English cathedral close in miniature.

Insurgent Republicans who bombarded Mr. Taff with popgun tariff bills as fast as they could be passed. Perhaps Leader Underwood and Speaker Clark, and even Senator Kern of Indiana, will know more about the tariff than they do now, if they have open minds, when these despised "college professors" report upon their labors.

Battle Bob in Retirement.

Hope, gayly brushing aside the restraining hand of experience, leaps joyfully when the wire brings from Washington such unexpected news as this:

"Senator La Follette is keeping in the background as well as he can."

Battle Bob's limitations in the art of "keeping in the background" are too well recognized to lead the student of histriprice statesmannship to lead.

The Tailor and Art.

The Tailor and Art.

From the Tailor and Cutter.
We gazed at the famous picture of "The Doc tor in allence that could be felt, and I tell you it fairly made me hold my breath and a lump come in my throat as I looked first at the suffering face, and then at the father and mother in the background; and as for Smart, I don't mind telling you I saw the water in his eyes, and presently a manity, why. I just forget all about my trade and think only of my humanity. Come on," he added, "I can't stay longer to look at that, for it reminds me too much of a little one I lost. Here you are." The esprit de corps is excellent.

Officers and men are constantly stimute to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of undoing the companies of the companies of the companies of the companies of the purpose of undoing the companies of the companies

A FARMERS' TRUST.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9 .- The Farmers Union, meaning the Southern cotton growgramme in their convention at Shawnee be sold for less than 14 cents for the next two months and that after that the minimum price is to be 15 cents. The Farmers Union is a secret organization. Its pro- dreds, of the men were in active relations ceedings are held strictly in camera, nobody but a genuine farmer is admitted to membership, no lawyers, capitalists or cotton merchants are eligible, and when they assemble for consultation either for local purposes in the various neighborhoods or for general purposes, as at Shawnee, the proceedings are entirely secret the dazed outlander can hardly keep his and the world at large is allowed to know to keep his head or would have any for publication. In this case the world present use for it if he could, lovers of at large is permitted to know that the price literature, whether Martinites or anti- of cotton is to be 14 cents for a stated Martinites, Swansonians or anti-Swan- period and 15 cents ever after. But nothing so far has been disclosed as re- ment veterans of the cotton trade are busily engaged in speculation.

Of course the farmers must organize

business of controlling the new crop. Presumably they have not deliberately them ridiculous. The next move, then, will be to provide for the proper storage of the reserve, and this under an intelligent should be built and the personnel for purposes of handling and keeping accounts be successfully prosecuted there must be exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather; and in constant danger of fire and other agencies of deterioration. Unless this solemn conclusion of the farmers in Oklahoma convention is a mere jest the rehoma convention is a mere jest the re-serve has to be managed with precision render. and under a clockwork system of control. Provision, therefore, must be made for tated and parleyed. so established as to recognize the sources of supply and the visible means of expeditious transportation to the different marprompt identification of cotton and its a naval station.

crude bales in equal proportions, would

this the hire of accountants and laborers.

money advanced and the cost of an equip-

ment that would connect all the ware

houses with the central office or offices so

as to insure instant communication and

prompt action, and we have the total the

farmers will have to provide in order to launch their undertaking auspiciously. Of the difficulty in the way of securing harmony and cooperation on the part of conditions is the fact of importance at this time. That it will have to be so launched and afterward conducted under circumstances of the most intelligent discipline is obvious. In no other way experienced cotton men hereabout, experienced, that is, in buying and handling, have figured it all out. Not quite all, though, for nobody has yet ventured to say how and where the organized farmers possible that they can make up the amount happen. among themselves, though it is far from probable. Where is this \$50,000,000 to come from, then? Of course they will not go to the banks or the capitalists, those bloated myrmidons of the octopus their hereditary foes. Equally of course the money will be forthcoming, from some ecstatic source no doubt, and meanwhile there is not a cloud upon the horizon. unless it be a very little one cast by that more or less important statute prohibiting operations in restraint of trade. It may be perfectly legal to make a corner in imposed by the farmers acting in combination. Attorney-General Wickersham will perhaps hasten to give them a reassuring opinion on that point

The farmers have hurled their thunderbolt, and the new crop is selling freely at 11 or 12 cents as fast as the more needy farmers can hurry it to market.

he asked. "Purgiss.

as much," said Palmerston, and then asked if he captain of the Numancia for the trouble the captain of the Numancia for the Numancia for the trouble the captain of the Numancia for the trouble the captain of the Numancia for the Numancia shaking hands with him, congratulated him on his long descent and on bearing one of the oldest surnames in England.

Among the best known Scottish instances of long continuance in the same modest but honor-able condition is that of the Howies of Lochgoin, who are traditionally alleged to be descended from a Waldensian refugee who came to Scot-land in the twelfth century, and who in any case have been farmers in Ayrshire since before the have been farmers in Ayrshire since before the head. The ship's company were marched Reformation. It is curious that an almost parallel east country instance should be that of a family of almost identical name, the Howlesons of Cramond, who until recent times continued to hold the lands gifted by the Gude Man of Ballengelch. Queen Mary's father, to his ploughman from the hands of the gypsies, Jock Howleson.

England's Plague of Wasns From the London Evening Standard

Wasps invaded the Cavendish confectionery stores, Kingston-on-Thames, in such hordes that the owner was compelled to close the shop for five days and leave them to enjoy their spoils. hey ate £5 worth of sweets, and then, bloated with their feast, were chased from the field of victory with parafin and water. Since the opening of the shop there have been several other attempts at raids by fealous wasps who were shut out of the five day feast, but the proprietor was firm in the face of such pressure. They

His Decision.

Knicker-What influenced your son in his choice f a college?

Bocker—He picked the one whose yell was best army and navy. suited to his voice.

DISAFFECTION IN THE SPANISH radical leaders is now regarded as showing NAVY.

The cable despatches of the last few days pressed in the early days of August in con-nection with the mutiny on the old battleship Numancia. It was then said that the rank and file of the Spanish navy were tainted with sedition. Scores, if not hunwith the republican agitators and even the anarchists ashore. It seemed singular that the officers of the Numancia had not been aware of the character and affiliations of a certain number of their men: or, being service. The vessels which were specified at that time as having insubordinates in their crews were the Pelayo, the Princesa de Asturias and the Cataluna. The outbreak on the Reina Regente seems to show that the extent of the disaffection was under

It is only by degrees that the actual ocarrences on the Numancia have become known outside the most intimate Governgards the organization whereby this naval authorities adopted a kind of ostrich end is to be realized, and meanwhile the policy when the mutiny was detected. The veterans of the cotton trade are busily Premier in Madrid assured the newspapers that he knew nothing of the details. naval authorities, including the Minister of course the farmers must organize of Marine, who all gathered at Cadiz, simply if they intend to enter seriously on the refused to talk at all. In this way an unnecessary panicky feeling was excited in the country, which, having only hints and inproclaimed an ultimatum which will make | mendoes, magnified them into a rumor of

serious naval conspiracy. This is what actually happened: The distribution in respect of neighborhoods in the beginning of August. Her nominal and transportation routes. Warehouses complement is about four hundred men and sel, was lying in the roadstead off Tangie fifty officers, but a large part of her crew had dc., appointed and installed and a general expedition to Alcazar. One evening a plan formulated whereby the stored cotton petty officer stole up to a young ensign in can be released as the emergencies of the trepidation whispered in his ear that there was something wrong on board. A numbe successfully prosecuted there must be ber of the men had taken revolvers from no more piling up of cotton in the open, the ship's armory and had raided the reserve ammunition. The young officer inneither must it be kept haphazard here and stantly sent a report of the situation to the there far from centres of administration captain and ran down to the lower deck, gathered in council. Though only 19 years old this young fellow dashed into the midst of the group, revolver in hand, and ordered

The mutineers, taken by surprise, hesithe storage of at least 6,000,000 bales of by the high tone which he took seems to the crop of 1911-12, and the warehouses have overswed them. In the meantime so established as to recognize the sources the captain and senior officers had taken vigorous action. The ship's crew were summoned to quarters and in a few min utes the disloyal band were surrounded kets. Properly to house and provide for by faithful sailors and marines and comthe handling of 6,000,000 bales of cotton pelled to surrender. Twenty men were will require 6,000 warehouses capable of made prisoners and placed in double irons, sheltering 1,000 bales each, and the cost and the captain at once weighed anchor and of these so constructed as to facilitate headed for the port of Cadiz, where there is

convenient handling under orders would be hardly less than \$4,000 apiece. This of course refers to compressed cotton. The nando, the naval arsenal at Cadiz. The nando, the naval arsenal at Cadiz. Rear Admiral Pidal, the Minister of crude plantation bales would require Minister took the earliest train for the exactly twice as much room, and in that scene and an investigation was begun. case the storage facilities would cost It was found that about eighty members of \$48,000,000. Splitting the difference, that is to say, allowing for compressed and crude bales in equal proportions, would the twenty under arrest were the ringcrude bales in equal proportions, would leader and the only ones seriously involved. make the initial cost \$36,000,000. Add to The leader of all was discovered to be Anthe insurance premiums, the interest on 38 years old, married but childless, and a

native of Mula in the province of Murcia This man when examined avowed guilt with the greatest effrontery. He said that he and his fellow prisoners were affliated with the revolutionary parties and that they among the workmen of the naval arsenals. notably that of Ferrol at Cadiz. Their intention had been to raise the men of the fleet in revolt to the watchword of "Live

to a desperate rising in some of the disafto start a conflagration at any time. The officials also hoped to set up a dead wall of silence around themselves and the naval premises so that all news of the mutiny can it be made to operate efficiently to the might be kept from the public. The attempt end of securing the results desired. The at concealment failed. The news leaked out in some way, and the result was that the next day every point along the waterfront from which the warships could be watched. the high ground commanding the naval station and all the rooftops in the neighborhood, were crowded with curious and awe-

are to get the money. It is of course struck crowds waiting for something to And now Moya and his associates were rought out from the dungeons of the Quatro Torres, the fortress where they had been onfined, and were taken on board the Sumancia. A court-martial, over which Don Frederico Ibañez presided, with Dor Agusto Arenays as judge advocate, had been assembled under urgent orders. There was practically no defence. It was proved that Mova had a bad character both in and out of the service. Ashore he was an asso-ciate of anarchists and of advanced mempers of the Ferrer faction in Cadiz, Carta gena and Barcelona. On board ship he was insubordinate and truculent. Some of the cotton and to hold up buyers of all classes others accused were men of good record, until they yield to the terms arbitrarily but still others, like their chief, were associates of anarchists. At the end of a single day's hearing Moya was condemned to leath. Four of his associates were sent to penal servitude for life, and twenty men eceived sentences varying from five to

The execution of Moya took place four days later. The men of all the war vessels in the port, comprising one battleship, three ruisers, two destroyers and a number torpedo boats, were mustered on deck to witness it. An enormous crowd had a dis-Lord Palmerston was one day riding through the New Forest when he saw a laboring man burning lime. "What is your name, my man?" ship's chaplain. He displayed perfect coolhe asked. "Purkiss." was the answer. "I thought as much," said Palmerston, and then asked if he as much," said Palmerston, and then asked if he deck. He apologized most courteously to deck. The apologized most courteously to the captain of the Numancia for the trouble had given. As he took his place before tant view of the proceedings from the shore. Moya had accepted the ministrations of the arms, finally looking at each of the men who were about to kill him, who, it is said, were much more moved than he was At first he resisted having his eyes blind-folded and kneeling to receive the fatal volley. In the end he gave in. Moya was killed instantaneously: one bullet passed through his neck and four lodged in his

lejas was overwhelmed with petitions for elemency. His ante-chambers were filled from morning till night with Deputies to the Cortes and other influential politicians. Hundreds of telegrams and letters were sent to him from all parts of the kindgom and republican, socialist and other radica bodies met in scores of towns and passed resolutions, some of them begging for the with their feast, were chased from the field of man's life, others protesting with vehemence

out of the five day feast, but the proprietor was firm in the fact that spain for the demonstration of the fact that Spain for the time being has a real man at the head of her Govern-ment. The slightest weakness in such a crisis might have resulted, they believe, in the failure of discipline and fidelity in the

The attitude of the republican and other

how little effect the conciliatory policy of Premier Canalejas has had. He has tried to disarm socialism, radicalism and even

which tell of insubordination on board the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente prove how well founded were the fears that were exsympathy for a traitor. It is said that the Premier is discouraged by the sympathy shown for absolutely disloyal principles and a policy of insurance conduct in spite of the good faith of the Govshown for absolutely disloyal principles and ernment in endeavoring to rule Spain ac cording to popular and modern standards.

AFTER THE STRIKE. Can the Men Be Held to Any Agreement -Mr. Lloyd George's Silence.

From the Tablet. In the year 1907 the congratulations of a grateful people were freely tendered to Mr. Lloyd George because by a great act of constructive and democratic statesmanship ne had made a general railway strike forever impossible. So confident was all the world of the efficacy of the means devised by Mr. Lloyd George for the prevention of strikes that the compilers of the Board of Trade Report on Railway Conciliation Boards issued in 1909 did not hesitate to lescribe Mr. George's wonderful panacea in these terms: "In the aggregate the companies that thus have a conciliation scheme in operation employ over 97 per cent. of the railway servants of the United Kingdom, and as the proportion in the case of about the same it may be inferred that the effect of the arrangements entered into is to render practically impossible a strike or lockout among the men employed in working the traffic on the railways of the country." But what was thus described as "practically impossible" has in fact as "practically impossible" has in fact attempt to limit as narrowly as possible the scope occurred. For forty-eight hours we have of the insurance. It is only a fair rule, therefore, had a general railway strike, and have which the courts have adopted, to resolve any

watched Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill using all the forces of the Crown to suppress it. The strikers gave the Government and the nation just twenty-four hours notice and then the calamity came. In that period of two days and two nights four serious riots and twenty minor riots took place. on railway stations were made by the mob and assaults on signal boxes were made all over the country. Nine attempts were made to damage the permanent way or to takes out another accident or health insurance wreck trains or tamper with points. Why and he fills out the application in the following has Mr. Lloyd George's peace patent ended form: "I have no accident or health to ry been brought to the brink of civil war spite of all the ingenious contrivances f the conciliation boards? It will be noted that Mr. Lloyd George has

repeatedly stated that the Government rould be perfectly neutral as between the strikers and the companies. No word of plame has been uttered, and there has been no suggestion that one of the parties to the quarrel has broken faith and repudiated insurance, but only whether he had applied for other plighted word. Mr. Lloyd George was other accident or health insurance. not without justification when two years ago he boasted that he had made a general railway strike a practical impossibility. In 1907 a solemn compact was entered into between the companies and the railway trade unions, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, by which peace was to be secured for at least six years. According to the terms then arranged each company was to estabunions, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, by which peace was to be secured for at least six years. According to the terms then arranged each company was to establish boards of conciliation for the various grades of its employees in different districts; there was to be a central conciliation board to act as a court of appeal when the sectional board failed; and when both these boards failed an arbitrator was to be appointed either by the central conciliation board or by the Speaker of the House of Commons of the Master of the Rolls, and the decision thus given was to be binding. These terms were agreed to by the companies only after great pressure had been brought to bear by Mr. Lloyd George. They obviously gave up a great deal, for they parted forever with their right to control their own business in their own way. Henceforth, whenever there was a dispute with their men the directors were bound in the last resort to abide by the finding of an arbitrator. The companies submitted for the sake of peace, and now find themselves cheated, because robbed of the consideration which induced them to consent to the bargain. The agreement has still more than three years to run; but it is ireated as waste paper by the unions, and Mr. Lloyd George, who negotiated the arrangeireated as waste paper by the unions, and Mr. Lloyd George, who negotiated the arrange-ment, has never a word of blame or even a sugharmony and cooperation on the part of the farmers themselves it is hardly necessary to speak. No doubt the officials are abundantly satisfied on this point. The present consideration refers merely to the physical aspects of the scheme and takes no note of sentimental or emotional factors. That it will cost the farmers in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 to launch their proposed enterprise under favorable the conspirators ashore, which might lead to be served to the watchword of "Live gestion of disapproval. The unions urge in ustification of the strike that the companies of the spirit and letter of the agreement, and the arbitration clauses ought now to come into force. The simple fact is that the content of the proposed enterprise under favorable the conspirators ashore, which might lead to be strike before Novermber, 1914, decided to a desperate riging in some of the disaf-

strike in a body at twenty-four nours notice.

The strike, therefore, began with a gross breach of faith, and we may well wonder what sort of permanent settlement is possible if the piedged word of the unions is to count for nothing? The immediate pretext for the breach was a demand for the recognition by the companies of the union leaders. That was suddenly discovered to be so urgent that a strike must follow within twenty-four hours unless it were at once conceded. The putting forward of such a demand was a violation of the agreement of 1907. Considered simply on its merits it Senate consented to the arbitration of the twenty-four hours unless it were at once conceded. The putting forward of such a demand was a violation of the agreement of 1907. Considered simply on its merits it was open to the objection that the unions represented only a minority of the men. It is precisely for that reason that the recognition is valued, because it would be a means of forcing all the men into the ranks of the unions. It is difficult to see yhy the companies should not consent to meet the representatives of the unions at least as the spokesmen of the section of the men for whom they have authority to speak. But if that were conceded would the prospects of peace be appreciably brighter? Take these two companies, the Northeastern and the London and Southwestern. On the first the men's unions have long been recognized, and on ne line in the country has there been so much trouble. On the other the unions have never been recognized and ou ne line in the country has there been so much trouble. On the Northeastern at once joined the ranks of the strikers, although admittedly they were nowever memotely concerned with the grievance it was designed to remedy. However, the matters in dispute are now to be submitted to the investigation of a commission. We may hope for a settlement which shall be satisfactory to all parties, but it is impossible to forget that no agreement, thowever sanctioned and however sacred, can be more binding than the one which has just been violated without a word of rebuse, even from the man who negotiated it.

Changed Times in the Highlands.

Changed Times in the Highlands.

The etiquette of drinking as understood by th serving man in certain Highland households in former days was sometimes outraged by ab-stemious guests. At Castle Grant when a carousing party was on two Highlanders were alway in attendance after midnight. On one occasion when two of the company, either from their abstinence or their superior strength of head. walked upstairs, declining the proffered assis-tance, the attendants, astonished and indignant, exclaimed: "Ach, it's sair changed times at Castle Grant when gentlemen can gang to bed on their ain feet, whatever."

Paper and Ink for Our Money

From the Scientific American.
The materials that go to make up our paper money are gathered together from all parts of the world. Part of the paper fibre is linen rag from the Orient. The silk comes from China or Italy. The blue ink is made from German or Canadian cobait. The black ink is made from

An Effort to Repeat. From the Washington Star. From the Washington Star. O boyhood's happy days! Alas, They never will return, No matter how as seasons pass For their delights we yearn The dear old swimming hole so cool, The lane with flowers arrayed, The forest's loafy shade.

Again those blissful moods I sought.
Into the pool I fell.
And sorry was the cold I caught,
The simple truth to tell.
A hornet's nest is in the lane,
The woods are hard to cross,
And on a weary cot of pain
Experience bade me toss.

O boyhood's days that swiftly fit!
All glorious are their joys!
But we must finally admit
That they were made for boys.
Though tinselled be ambition's crown
I shall becake me to the town
Contestedly mature.

INSURANCE POLICIES.

A decision by President Taft when he was Judge of the United States Circuit Court Appeals, Sixth Circuit, is quoted as authority in a decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine relating to policies of insurance, where the court ruled that cases of doubt or ambiguity in connection with of insurance should be resolved in

The case before the Maine court was Wright vs. Fraternities Health and Acci-dent Association, in which the insured had applied for insurance in a "health and acci-dent association." Nothing in the application for a policy related to life insurance, but the questions all related to the health of the applicant. The court held that the question in the application, "Has any company, society or association ever rejected your application, cancelled your policy or declined to renew the same or refused co pensation for disability?" should be construed to mean previous applications for health and accident insurance alone, in an action on the policy, so as to prevent a forfeiture on the ground that the applicant had answered the question in the negative, though his application for life inst had previously been rejected by a life insurance company.

The decision of Judge Taft referred to was in Manufacturers Accident Indemnity Company vs. Dorgan (58 Fed., 945), in which after citing many cases the court wrote

It is a well-settled rule in the construction of surance policies of this character. insured accepts for the purpose of covering all accidents, to construe all language used to limit the liability of the company strongly against the company. Policies are drawn by the visers of the company, who study with care the ns of the courts, and, with those in mind doubt or ambiguity in favor of the insured against the insurer.

The Maine court also relies upon a decision of the Fourth Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court in Dineen vs. Insurance Company (126 A. D., 167), in which the circumstances are similar to those in brief period six attacks the Maine case, and in syllabus of which the New York court said:

Where an application for accident insurance requires the insured to report to the insurer if he issued by stock companies, assessment or frater-nal associations except as follows: * * No application ever made by me for insurance has ever been declined, and no accident or health refused except as herein stated," there is no breach of warranty, although the insured did not state the fact that he had applied for life insurance and been rejected. This because the ap-plication should not be construed to require the insured to state whether he had applied for life

The New York court said that an insurance company which is making every statement a warranty, whether material or otherwise, must be held to a very strict rule when it is endeavoring to avoid payment on its insurance contract because answers to inquiries or declarations which has framed. They must be so plain and intelligible that any applicant can readily omprehend them.

To this ruling the Maine court adds:

Under these well settled decisions it seems clear maintain that the question could not be construed to include life insurance companies, but that was enough for her to show that it was capable of the construction given by the applicant, that life insurance companies were not embraced in it. If the defendant intended to include life coning. A single word would have accomplished the

Energetic Comparison of Two Presidents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Roosevelt's editorial treaties lately published in the Outlook provides an interesting opportunity for comand himself.

In this matter of arbitration the President is shown as a progressive and Mr. Roosevelt as a reactionary. During all his tenure of office in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet and during the strongest provocation since then, even to his most intimate friends. Mr. Taft has never been known to utter a disloyal word against his former chief while in this article Mr. Roosevelt intimates that the President is a coward and a hypo-

authority to a commission, yet with the Senate consented to the arbitration of the

A comedy of economy is reported to-day from St. Moritz. A stout couple, accompanied by a son and daughter who were also "thick," as the Germans translate stout, entered a crowded hotel at the busy time of lunch and ordered one lunch at table d'hôte. The father sat down and finished two helpings of soup and all the bread near him and left the table, his place being taken for the entrées by his wife, who had been

husband appeared. The young man then took his mother's place to attack the joint, and he was followed by his sis-ter for the sweets, all doing justice to the menu. In the crowd the tourists did not notice the unusual lunch, but the head walter did, and when asked for the bill presented one for four lunches The paterfamilias grumbled a good deal-and

Born in His Own Church.

From the London Express.

Canon William Hector Lyon, who died on Thursday night at Sherborne, had the distinction what is considered most serious in the whole affair was the tremendous effort made to secure a respite for the condemned mutineer. During the four days between mutineer. During the four days between the mode of the green ink is green color mixed in white zinc of Sherborne Abbey, in the Lady Chapel of which he was born in 1827, when the abbey was used as a dwelling house. Before he retired he was almost totally blind, but regularly conducted the condemned mutineer. of being born in his own church. The canon was abbey service, his wonderful memory rarely failing him.

A Dog Alpinist.

Bern correspondence London Daily News.

A buildog called Bobby, belonging to the Marquis de Charette of Paris, is the first dog to gain mountaineering fame by ascending the summit of the Jungfrau. He was accompanied by master and mistress and two guides.

The Mushroom Mystery. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why cat mushrooms at all and get poisoned by their first As far as taste goes I would as soon eat good. clean, healthy mud. E. H. J.

NEW YORK, September 9.

In the Hunting Season. Joseph donned his coat of many color "So I won't be mistaken for a deer." he ex-